



1. Constantinople During British Occupation. 2. Prominent Women Stage Demonstration at Washington in Favor of Irish Freedom. 3. Naval Officer Who Sailed for England to Bring Back the Dirigible Recently Purchased From the British Government.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Insurgent Switchmen Call a Strike in Defiance of Regular Unions and Force Tie-Up.

### FRENCH TROOPS IN GERMANY

Japanese Take Vladivostok and Will Stay in Siberia—The Rent Situation in America—Liberals Gain in Denmark—Lakes-to-Sea Ship Canal Project Up.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The railroad strike which started in Chicago and became acute coincident with the Easter blizzard, spread rapidly until nearly every prominent rail center in the country was affected. The first few days found traffic seriously disrupted around the Great Lakes and some other portions of the middle West by the double results of the storm and the walkout. From the beginning it was evident that the labor trouble was not one directly involving the men and their employers, but was an internal fight taking on the characteristics of civil war among the unions themselves.

Starting with a rebellion of radical elements among switchmen against the authority of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's union of North America, it spread and was supported by similar elements in other branches of railway employment. Insurgent switchmen, however, formed the center of the movement and the other railway unions were involved to a lesser extent. Many engineers, firemen and others were forced to stop work, but it appears that few of them walked out voluntarily. They were rendered idle by the action of the switchmen.

The strike was unauthorized, a breach of contract, and received no sanction from brotherhood officials. In fact, it was condemned at once by the regular officials and their organizations to the extent that they have alighted in every way its suppression, even going to the unprecedented length of authorizing strike breakers and sanctioning the employment of men from other unions to take the places of the striking switchmen. Many switchmen have stood by their regular organizations, loyal to any part treaty or otherwise in the length of authorizing strike breakers and sanctioning the employment of men from other unions to take the places of the striking switchmen. Many switchmen have stood by their regular organizations, loyal to any part treaty or otherwise in the length of authorizing strike breakers and sanctioning the employment of men from other unions to take the places of the striking switchmen.

Responsible unions have been under fire and has borne a heavy attack with the public, as usual, the chief sufferer. The whole railroad wage question was scheduled for early consideration and a complete hearing under the new railway law. The strike was a virtual serving of notice that the insurgents cared nothing for the law and would not wait for a hearing—in effect a defiance of responsible unionism, law and the public. At least, so it is regarded by the officials of railway brotherhoods, employers and public sentiment so far as it can be gleaned. In the strike is clearly reflected the borrowed doctrines of European radicals, and many observers profess to see the direct results of propaganda by the Russian "Third International" and its more prominent sentimental proponents in this country—the I. W. W.

After a few days of the strike railway officials were claiming in a few instances almost normal restoration of traffic and in general, conditions 40 to 50 per cent of normal. But the whole country has been hampered with a curtailment of the movement of food, fuel, perishable commodities and practically all the necessities of life. Employment has been affected with a

consequent lessening of production, contributing to further increase in prices and the cost of living. But since responsible unionism has been under direct attack and public sentiment has been aroused, the two forces seem a clearing of the atmosphere and ultimate good as a result of the fray.

Germany seems surprised and endeavor to muster a show of indignation that the French should have taken seriously the terms of the peace treaty. With the movement of the German retreating in unauthorized force into the Ruhr basin (part of the neutral zone of 50 kilometers on the right bank of the Rhine) the French promptly occupied the German cities of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Homburg, Hanau and Dieburg and surrounding territory. French officials point out that Germany had already slipped out of ten compliances with the treaty, the most important being failure to disarm, nonpayment of indemnities, no prosecution of her war criminals and failure to deliver coal to France; also that if permitted to get away with such a vital violation as invasion of the neutral zone, she would soon discard all pretenses of living up to the pact. It is further pointed out that Noske far from reducing Germany's army to the point demanded in the treaty, had really been building up a great and potent military force from the remnants of the old army. The French, and they are not alone in the assertion, claim that Germany still has 12,500 cannon, and could now mobilize more than 2,000,000 trained men armed with rifles, machine guns and munitions. The assertion is a tribute to German organization, efficiency and charge that camouflaged as auxiliary troops, safety guards, policemen, civic guards, regulars, volunteers, home guards, etc., the country really has no less than 3,500,000 men who can be called upon and 2,000,000 who could be rendered immediately effective. Every man in the country was recently a soldier and now each one under Noske's genius, has become a policeman or something similar, belonging to a military organization and with a complete military equipment in his home. The French occupation has been criticized as lacking allied support, but the allies were drifting apart on important matters before that. At any rate, the occupation appears to be complete so far as it has gone, and promises to end with a compromise with allied supervision of German operations in the Ruhr districts or full German compliance with French terms.

American forces have left Siberia while Czechoslovaks and others are getting out as rapidly as possible, with the exception of the Japanese. Japan will not leave Siberia for the present, having on the contrary, occupied the city of Vladivostok and ended the Russian occupation of the city. It occurred several brushes between the Russians and Japanese, notably an engagement March 18-20, at Nikolaevsk, in which the latter lost 700 men. Japan is said to fear the extension of bolshevik theories to Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and other spheres of Japanese influence. Czechoslovak officers recently arrived in this country do not hesitate to assert the belief that German intrigue figures in the far Eastern situation and that ultimately Germany, Russia and Japan may reach a workable understanding if not an actual alliance.

In the training camp for the great presidential contest Hiram Johnson had an inning distinctly all his own in the result of the Michigan primary. The California senator made a run away race of the field, including his competitors. Lowden supporters claim it was a setback for Wood, while Wood supporters claim it was a setback for all the Republican candidates except Johnson, so far as Michigan is concerned. The Michigan race has been degenerating some severe political throes since Ford carried it in 1916 and received the state's vote on the first ballot in the Republican convention. Affiliations and alignments have suffered many changes since. The recent prosecution and conviction of Senator Newberry and a number of his supporters has thrown further discord into the Republican ranks. Senator Johnson seized the psychological moment and made a vigorous, effective personal campaign. New York will send untrained delegates to both conventions, although Leonard Wood's managers claim the Republican delegates will favor his nomination. Rhode Island also sends an untrained delegation. Senator Johnson is conceded a good chance in New Jersey where he has been making a strong campaign, also in Nebraska and most of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states. Much interest attaches to the primaries in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The battle between landlords and tenants in the United States assumes almost equal interest with strikes, national and international problems. In New York recently enacted anti-rent-proteffing legislation, received its first tests with results wholly favorable to tenants. In every case tried evictions were defeated and tenants were granted stay-orders from one to three months when they proved their inability to find new homes. In Chicago and many other cities tenants are organizing leagues to resist what they consider unduly increased rents. Many court battles are impending and in some cases arbitrators have been invoked successfully, resulting in some compromises and some material reductions. Real estate boards have acted effectively in some instances in settling controversies and the problem is receiving wide attention from municipal authorities and financiers. Loan corporations and large capital have been formed in a number of cities to promote building and help end the housing shortage. In spite of all remedial measures and all the oil being poured upon the troubled waters, landlords and tenants are looking toward May 1 and other moving days, with misgiving.

Denmark having staged its demonstration, is outwardly quiet. The net result of the disturbance seems to be a distinct gain for the liberal elements, with the king considerably out of the picture. The king, however, is the people toward a republic. Both reactionism and radicalism received setbacks; the former through the will of the people to have the constitution amended and strengthened, and the latter in the failure of agitation to secure the king's abdication. As a result of the troubles the king was forced to dismiss the unpopular cabinet of M. Liebe and permit the formation of a new ministry headed by M. Fris, which is considered popular enough to endure at least until the elections of April 22.

Construction of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea, utilizing the St. Lawrence river, will be widely agitated during the coming year, undoubtedly will be a live issue in congress. Investigation of the project was authorized by congress over a year ago. Canada took similar action with the result that an international joint commission was formed which is now making surveys with a view to reporting both to the congress of the United States and the parliament of Canada. The project is being pushed by the canal is known as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater association, composed of 14 states—Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Nebraska.

Active opposition has developed among commercial organizations in New York state and the issue promises to be keen.

Failure of the bolshevik offensive against the Polish frontier has been better position to enforce its peace terms with the Russian reds, the principal item of which is a reconstitution of the Polish frontier line of 1772 running roughly along the Dvina and Dniester rivers. Plebiscites among the inhabitants are provided for and may modify the boundary to some extent, but it is believed, not essentially. Expecting to inflict a peace by force, the bolshevik government last month refused to consider the main Polish terms. The Roumanians, Letts and Estonians are reported to have reached an agreement with the reds and to be availing the result of peace negotiations at Warsaw.

The arrival of the Ostfriesland and Nassau marks the first delivery of German naval vessels since the Scapa Flow incident. The British admiralty expects the delivery of the remainder of the German war vessels will proceed speedily, as it is believed Germany intends to carry out the treaty without quibbling and at as early a date as possible.

There remain six battleships, several light cruisers, and forty torpedo boat destroyers and a number of submarines to be delivered.

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Members of Railroad Crew Find Girl Wandering About Near Lagoon, Ala.

Mobile, Ala.—Miss Julia Danner, member of a prominent family in Mobile, was rescued by members of a freight crew on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern railroad, who found her wandering alone in the woods near Lagoon, Ala., five miles from Mobile. The young woman, who had been con-

fined in a sanitarium because of a day on which she was rescued and apparently suffered no ill effects from her period of exposure. She has been returned to her family in Mobile.

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rainstorms which swept the country, Miss Danner declared she found shelter in the dense woods and underbrush, though there had been a heavy rain only an hour before she was discovered.

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## RAIL STRIKERS DEFY THE U. S.

Leader Openly Boasts of Blowing Up Bridge at Minneapolis.

### STRIKE SPREADS OVER U. S.

Insurgents Hoot Down Old Chiefs at Meeting Called by the Conservative Leaders—L. W. W. Man Takes Control of Hall.

Chicago, April 10.—While reports piled into Chicago with details of the spread of the switchmen's strike, which originated here, a meeting, supposedly loyal union switchmen was taken over by radicals, who at one time chorused their belief that they were "stronger than the United States."

The conservative railroad unions were being deserted by the vast majority of the switchmen. The newly formed unions—notably the Yardmen's association and the United Enginemen's association—have come forth with the labor organizations which have contracted with the railroads. Rhode Island also sends an untrained delegation. Senator Johnson is conceded a good chance in New Jersey where he has been making a strong campaign, also in Nebraska and most of the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states. Much interest attaches to the primaries in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

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## SIR W. WEIGALL



The new governor of South Australia.

## GERMANS ARE BLAMED

French Say Students Are Responsible for Shooting.

Intended Firing Shot at Mob in Frankfurt, but Whole Gun Belt Discharged—Six Killed.

Frankfurt, April 10.—Assertion that there was no intention to fire a machine gun into a crowd here Wednesday, and that the incident was really a mishap, is made by a French officer who witnessed it. Fear on the part of a French soldier that the crowd intended to rush the patrol in the street led to the tragedy.

This man, it is declared, put a belt of cartridges into the gun for the purpose of firing one shot to disperse the crowd. The explosion of the gun, however, caused the soldier in charge of it to lose his head, and the whole belt was fired. It was explained by the officer that every care had been taken to prevent a repetition of the "accident."

Two new French proclamations appeared here, one denying a rumor that the troops would be withdrawn and the other forbidding the people to jeer and agitate against the troops and instructing the citizens to obey all French military orders.

The minister asks the states to give assurance that the civil guards are dissolved, adding that the Prussian minister of war had already decided upon such a step.

Frankfurt, April 9.—Three men, three women, and a boy were killed and a number were wounded when colored French troops were forced to shoot into a crowd on Schillerplatz which was menacing the Imperial hotel, headquarters of the French army.

A German reserve officer entered the lobby of the hotel at four o'clock and is alleged to have remarked that French officers beat him with riding crops.

Crowds massed outside and all day long excitedly pressed forward against the cordon of Moroccan troops armed with automatic rifles and machine guns.

The French ordered the mob to stand back. When it continued its menacing attitude they opened fire, which resulted in the killing of the seven persons.

Wood Men Claim Triumph.

New York, April 7.—Organization candidates made a clean sweep at the primary election in New York for the election of delegates and alternates to the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

As a result, untrained delegates will be sent to both conventions, although Major General Wood's managers claim the Republican delegates will favor his nomination.

U. S. Refuge Turned.

Constantinople, April 10.—Turks have destroyed the village of Harouni, northeast of Adana, and burned the American orphanage there. Two thousand Armenian orphans were removed under fire and taken to Adana.

\$39,000,000 More for Navy.

Washington, April 10.—Although standing on the 1921 naval building program as authorized by the house, the senate naval affairs committee has decided to recommend an increase of \$39,000,000 over House appropriations.

French Troops Kill Germans.

Berlin, April 9.—The first armed clash between German and French in Frankfurt is reported in a dispatch from that city saying that six were killed and thirty-five wounded by machine guns.

General Sibert Quits Army.

Atlanta, April 7.—Maj. Gen. W. L. Sibert gave up command of Camp Gordon, announcing he had retired from the army and that after a rest at his farm near Bowling Green, Ky., probably would take up engineering work.

German Reds Lose 300.

Berlin, April 8.—The reds lost 300 killed in fighting with government troops near Pelkum, southwest of Hamm, Westphalia, according to a dispatch from Hamm to the Lokal Anzeiger.

## VOTES PEACE WITH GERMANY

Joint Resolution Declaring State of War at End Wins, 242 to 150.

### 22 DEMOCRATS FAVOR BILL

Two Republicans Oppose Bill Passed and on Its Way to the Senate After a 12-Hour Debate by Congressmen.

Washington, April 12.—The Republican joint resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end and repealing most of the wartime legislation was adopted by the house. It now goes to the senate.

The vote on the passage of the resolution was 242 to 150; present, 2.

Twenty-two Democrats joined with the Republican majority in supporting the resolution and two Republicans voted against its adoption.

Democrats voting for the resolution were: Ashbrook, Caldwell, Cullen, Dooling, Gallivan, Ganley, Goldfinger, Huddleston, McKinnin, Mohr, O'Leary, O'Connell, O'Connor, Pell, Hamilton, Olney, Sherwood, Sullivan, Tague, Carey, Evans (New), Mead.

Republicans opposing it were: Fuller (Mass.), Kelley (Mich.). Before adopting the resolution the house voted down a motion by Representative Flood of Virginia, ranking Democrat of the foreign affairs committee, to send the resolution back to that committee with instructions to report out a substitute repealing all wartime acts. The vote on that motion was 171 for and 222 against.

On the Democratic substitute offered as a motion to recommend, the only vote other than that on adoption of the resolution permitted under the rules, three Democrats lined up with the Republicans, while two Republicans joined the minority.

Former Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin of North Carolina too a leading part in the fight on the Democratic side, while Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, who closed the debate, received a warm greeting from his party colleagues.

Representative Kitchin's speech aroused the Democrats to an outburst of cheering as he assailed the Republican membership, charging them with "hypocrisy" and challenging them to present a straight-out proposal for repeal of wartime legislation if they were sincere.

Representative Longworth (Rep.) of Ohio, who spoke in his references to President Wilson's attitude on the League of Nations, which he described as an "un-American monstrosity."

### TOLEDO CARS RUNNING AGAIN

Service Resumed in Ohio City With 7-Cent Fare and 2 Cents for Transfer.

Toledo, O., April 8.—Street car service, suspended last Saturday when the city council refused to ratify a wage increase agreement, was resumed here. Car riders prior to the strike of car men paid 6 cents and 2 cents for a transfer, began to pay 7 cents in addition to the transfer charge. How long the new rate will rule will be determined by the United States district court, through whose order service was restored. The court provides that the company pay the wage increase retroactive to April 1 and that the car riders contribute to the cost of meeting the advance. This was the point on which the council balked and which resulted in the strike.

GENERAL DENKINE A FUGITIVE

Flees on Board British Warship—Aid Is Arrested in Embassy at Constantinople.

Constantinople, April 8.—General Denkine, former commander of anti-bolshevik forces in southern Russia, is a fugitive on board a British warship. Immediately after he arrived, he went to the Russian embassy with General Romanovsky, his former chief of staff, and it was while he was there the latter was assassinated. General Romanovsky's murderer has not been apprehended and there is little chance he will be caught, as attached to the Russian embassy say nobody saw the tragedy.

Father Driving Auto Kills Baby.

Douglas, Ariz., April 10.—While backing his car out of the garage Frank Lambert ran over and killed his one-year-old daughter, Edna, who had followed him from the house and got in the path of the backing automobile.

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\$50,000 Fire at Urbana University.

Urbana, O., April 12.—Fire, starting from defective electric wiring, destroyed Barkley hall, Urbana university, the only Swedenborgian institution in America. The property loss is estimated at approximately \$50,000.

483,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

Washington, April 10.—Production of winter wheat this year was forecast at 483,000,000 bushels and 75,841,000 bushels, by the department of agriculture, which based its estimate on the acreage planted last December.

Barnegat Light to Be Torn Down.

Philadelphia, April 10.—Barnegat light, one of the oldest lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, which has afforded a great deal of material for fiction writers, is to be torn down because its foundation is being undermined.

Russ Bank Notes for Pulp.

Stockholm, April 8.—Bank notes issued by General Yudenitch for the northwest army are being converted into paper pulp at an Estonian paper factory, says the Helsingfors correspondent of the Tidningen.

Sumnerall Now Major General.

Washington, April 9.—Charles P. Sumnerall and Henry J. Jerry were promoted by President Wilson to be major generals in the regular army. Both men have an emergency rank of major general.

## CHARLES J. MCCARTHY



Hawaii, dedicated by the same drouth that swept the United States, has its prohibition problems, too, according to Gov. Charles J. McCarthy, who heads a Hawaiian delegation to Washington in the interests of statehood for the islands.

## TRAINING BILL O. K'D

Voluntary Measure Is Adopted by the Senate.

Upper Branch of Congress Approves Substitute for Compulsory System of Drill.

Washington, April 10.—Voluntary training of compulsory universal military training as proposed by the army reorganization bill was adopted by the senate. The vote was 46 to 9.

As adopted, the plan, which the war department is directed to put in force during the calendar year 1922, provides that all men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight would be eligible for four months' training in any one year they might select.

Twenty-two Republicans and 24 Democrats voted for voluntary training, which was proposed in an amendment by Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep.), New Jersey. Among these were many advocates of compulsory training. Seven Republicans and two Democrats voted in opposition. The roll call follows:

For voluntary training: Republicans—Borah, Calder, Capper, Clegg, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Elkins, Gurnea, Hale, Jones, Washington, Kellogg, Kuylenstierna, Lodge, McNary, Nelson, Norris, Page, Smoot, Spencer and Warren—22.

Democrats—Ashurst, Deakins, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Gay, Gerry, Glass, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock, Kendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Nugent, Phelan, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Swanson and Trammell—24. Total for, 46.

Against voluntary training: Republicans—Brandagee, Keyes, McCumber, Moses, New, Folstead and Wadsworth—7.

Democrats—Myers and Pittman—2. Total against, 9.

Of senators absent and paired, it was announced that Senators Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and Watson of Indiana, Republicans, favored the voluntary plan, while Senator McCormick (Rep.) of Illinois opposed it.

### STRIKE SPREADS TO GOTHAM

Rail and Tube Transportation Tied Up at New York—Food in Peril.

New York, April 10.—Railroad service in and about New York has reached a state of complete confusion—almost paralysis—as a result of the unauthorized strike of insurgent railroad workers, which spread to this city from Chicago. Freight shipping was halted and passenger service on all the roads crippled.

All trains on the Erie have been stopped by a strike of firemen. The forces are running irregularly because of the strike of men on railroad-owned service. The strike is ordered on the Hudson and Manhattan tubes. Jersey commuters are facing the worst crisis in transportation the city has known.

Riots in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, April 10.—Although martial law was proclaimed here on Monday and the city is under heavy patrol by British troops, scattered fights occurred between Jews and Mohammedans Monday and Tuesday in the narrow lanes of the old city and outlying districts. Several persons were killed on both sides and about 250 were injured, most of them slightly.